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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/625,761

07/23/2003

Thomas A. Bachman II

ANCO / 67US

7840

26875

7590

03/22/2005

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EXAMINER

SHINGLETON, MICHAEL B

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2817

DATE MAILED: 03/22/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/625,761

Applicant(s)

BACHMAN ET AL.

Examiner

Michael B. Shingleton

Art Unit

2817

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 December 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 13-16 and 30-33 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12, 17-29 and 34-42 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12/04, 10/03</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### DETAILED ACTION

Applicant's election without traverse of Species I in the reply filed on 12-15-2004 is acknowledged.

Applicant should note that double patenting and common assignee issues for the non-elected invention have not been considered. However, should the generic claims become allowable, applicant is advised that there may be possible double patenting issues with the non-elected invention.

#### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-12, 17-29 and 34-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DeBruyn et al. US 2004/0,136,470 (DeBruyn) in view of Shvarts et al. 6,788,151 (Shvarts).

Figures 1-3 of DeBruyn and the relevant text of DeBruyn discloses the same basic predistorer arrangement as claimed except for the addition of the anti-clipping circuit referred to by applicant as "70" in the instant application.

Figure 1 A and the relevant text of Shvarts however, discloses a anti-clipping arrangement that like the present invention uses the sensed input power to determine the power supply voltage to be applied to the power amplifier so as to provide the necessary headroom for the amplifier which prevents clipping. See abstract. Also note column 1 around line 40 that equates no clipping with no distortion. Clipping is well known to cause distortion and it is just common engineering sense to prevent clipping in amplifiers to prevent the distortion caused by clipping.

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided DeBruyn with a anti-clipping arrangement that changes the power supply voltage to the amplifier in response to the sensed input power level like that of Shvarts so as to prevent clipping and the distortion caused thereby as taught by Shvarts.

Claims 1-12, 17-29 and 34-42 are provisionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over copending Application No. 10/342,633 which has a common assignee with the instant application in view of Shvarts et al. 6,788,151 (Shvarts). Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the copending application, it would constitute prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) if published or patented. This provisional rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is based upon a presumption of future publication or patenting of the conflicting application.

Figures 1-3 of the '633 application and the relevant text of the '633 application discloses same basic predistorter arrangement as claimed in the present application except for the addition of the anti-clipping circuit referred to by applicant as "70" in the instant application.

Figure 1 A and the relevant text of Shvarts however, discloses a anti-clipping arrangement that like the present invention uses the sensed input power to determine the power supply voltage to be applied to the power amplifier so as to provide the necessary headroom for the amplifier which prevents clipping. See abstract. Also note column 1 around line 40 that equates no clipping with no distortion. Clipping is well known to cause distortion and it is just common engineering sense to prevent clipping in amplifiers to prevent the distortion caused by clipping.

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided RefA1 with a anti-clipping arrangement that changes the power supply voltage to the amplifier in response to the sensed input power level like that of Shvarts so as to prevent clipping and the distortion caused thereby as taught by Shvarts.

This provisional rejection might be overcome either by a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the copending application was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not the invention "by another," or by a showing of a date of invention for the instant application prior to the effective U.S. filing date of the copending application under 37 CFR 1.131. For applications filed on or after November 29, 1999, this rejection might also be overcome by showing that the subject matter of the reference and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person. See MPEP § 706.02(l)(1) and § 706.02(l)(2).

Claims 1-4, 6-12, 17-21, 23-29 and 34-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lohita et al. "Power Amplifier Linearization using Cubic Spline Interpolation" (Lohita) of record in view of Shvarts et al. 6,788,151 (Shvarts).

Figure 1 and the relevant text of Lohita disclose a predistorter/amplifier system/ method configured to be used with an RF amplifier (RF Amp) having an input loop composed of the input signal power  $IV_m I^2$  sensor and the look-up table named "Predistorter". The "in response to an monotonically increasing function of the input signal" limitation is as disclosed by applicant in the instant specification as the sensing of power and thus Lohita has such a function. Applicant also calls this sensing of power a "scalar" and this sensing of power in Lohita is a scalar value. Lohita uses this sensing to point to the look-up table coefficients (See page 677 left hand column, first full paragraph.) and provide the predistortion to the input signal to correct the RF power amplifier's output signal. Now while the Lohita reference does not say that the intermodulation (IM) distortion product is directly measured neither do the claims of the instant application. The sensing of the output in Lohita and the application of this to the AM-AM & AM-PM estimator to adapt the coefficients in the look-up table will affect the IM distortion

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product. Thus Lohita measures the IM distortion product in an indirect way. Lohita recites in the last paragraph of page 677 that it is the third-order and the fifth-order Im products that are measured. The first full paragraph on the right hand column of page 677 of Lohita discloses the use of spline interpolation to update or form the predistortion values in the look-up table. "Predistortion coefficients are computed using the estimated AM-AM and AM-PM characteristics" and thus the spline function of Lohita involves analyzing amplitude to amplitude (AM-AM) and amplitude to phase (AM-PM) predistortion curves. The input signal of Lohita is clearly I and Q. Figure 1 of Lohita clearly shows all the structure of claims like claim 12 except for the use of two D/A converters for the I and Q outputs from the unmarked complex multipliers. The dual input D/A converter of Lohita must be composed for two D/A converters, however, given the art recognized equivalence of two D/A converters for a single dual input D/A converter it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have utilized two D/A converters for the dual input D/A converter of Lohita. Lohita is silent on the use of a gradient search to come up with the coefficients. However, the use of a gradient search is on well-known method to come up with the predistortion coefficients. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have utilized a gradient search method to come up with the coefficients as these is a well known art recognized equivalent way to come up with the coefficients. Claims like claim 9 and 10 recite that the spline function is updated, i.e. a "knot" is formed by measuring the intermodulation distortion product and that the knots are formed for various input power levels. As noted above the sensing of the output is in effect the sensing of the intermodulation distortion product in an indirect way. It is clear from Lohita that the coefficients are constantly updated and thus knots are formed. Claims like claim 17 recite that the threshold detector is configured with a high power threshold and a low power threshold. This is very broad limitation for the power sensor of Lohita would have a lower limit i.e. low power threshold and an upper limit, i.e. a high power threshold. Lohita clearly senses the power between these limits and as noted below the Shvarts reference clearly teaches the use of the power sensing arrangement to control the power supply voltage to the power amplifier. Thus, it is an obvious consequence that the combination made obvious below would have a selectable voltage based on at least the high power threshold i.e. the upper limit of the sensor and low power threshold i.e. the lower limit of the sensor.

Lohita is silent on the use of an anti-clipping or "peak control circuit" so as to prevent clipping and the added distortion that this would introduce.

Figure 1 A and the relevant text of Shvarts however, discloses a anti-clipping arrangement that like the present invention uses the sensed input power to determine the power supply voltage to be

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applied to the power amplifier so as to provide the necessary headroom for the amplifier which prevents clipping. See abstract. Also note column 1 around line 40 that equates no clipping with no distortion. Clipping is well known to cause distortion and it is just common engineering sense to prevent clipping in amplifiers to prevent the distortion caused by clipping.

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided Lohita with a anti-clipping arrangement that changes the power supply voltage to the amplifier in response to the sensed input power level like that of Shvarts so as to prevent clipping and the distortion caused thereby as taught by Shvarts.

### *Double Patenting*

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-12, 17-29 and 34-42 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-32 of copending Application No. 10/342,633 in view of Shvarts et al. 6,788,151 (Shvarts).

Claims 1-39 of the '633 application sets forth the same basic predistorer arrangement as claimed in the present application except for the addition of the anti-clipping circuit referred to by applicant as 70 in the instant application.

Figure 1 A and the relevant text of Shvarts however, discloses a anti-clipping arrangement that like the present invention uses the sensed input power to determine the power supply voltage to be applied to the power amplifier so as to provide the necessary headroom for the amplifier which prevents clipping. See abstract. Also note column 1 around line 40 that equates no clipping with no distortion.

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Clipping is well known to cause distortion and it is just common engineering sense to prevent clipping in amplifiers to prevent the distortion caused by clipping.

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided The '633 application with a anti-clipping arrangement that changes the power supply voltage to the amplifier in response to the sensed input power level like that of Shvarts so as to prevent clipping and the distortion caused thereby as taught by Shvarts.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael B. Shingleton whose telephone number is (571) 272-1770.

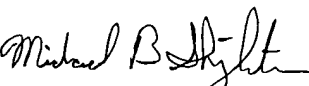
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Pascal, can be reached on (571)272-1769. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MBS

October 22, 2004

March 5, 2005

  
Michael Shingleton  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2817